





by the development of the submarine... the formulation of the existing... of international law, but "cannot... to abate any essential or funda-... right of its people because of a... of alteration of circumstance."

## FREEDOM OF SEAS TO BE DEMAND IN NOTE TO BRITAIN

Wilson Takes Mass of Data  
with Him to Cornish Upon  
Which to Base Protest.

**Demand Lusitania Apology.**  
The United States still expects Germany to disavow the "wanton act of its naval commander" in sinking the Lusitania and to offer reparation for the American lives lost.

The American States cannot without abandoning the principles for which they stand accept the German proposals to guarantee the safety of American ships under limited conditions. The United States desires to cooperate with Germany to achieve the freedom of the seas to the merchant marine and is ready to act as mediator between Germany and Great Britain to effect a modus vivendi to that end in this war.

**Desire to Show U. S. United.**  
In the comparative brevity of the note and the promptitude with which the reply was given to Berlin, the administration seeks to impress Germany with the fact that the United States is united and unhesitant in defense of its rights, and that it "means business."

Strong in the faith that he has pursued the only conscientious and honorable course in upholding the rights of Americans and championing the highest cause of civilization, and confident that his policy is fully approved by an overwhelming majority of his countrymen, the president departed for another vacation at his summer residence at Cornish, N. H., shortly after the note was made public.

By the administration the mandate of the American people has been interpreted as: "Stand pat but keep us out of war." The leaders of the administration are confident, therefore, that the president's latest step will be commended by the people. They still believe that war with Germany is remote and that if it comes it will be of Germany's own and deliberate making.

**Reading Between the Lines.**  
In this connection much significance attaches to the words of the note in diplomacy the customary manner of warning a nation against inviting war is to serve notice that commission of a specified offense will be considered "an unfriendly act."

The president, however, did not wish to employ a phrase of such recognized belittling meaning, for he did not want to commit the country to the procedure of preceding war. Yet he wished to inform Germany that it would be more than merely unfriendly if it persisted in its policy of submarine warfare.

The president also takes full advantage of the demonstration in recent instances that German submarines had conducted their warfare in the last two months so as to spare the lives of Americans on peaceful ships, and particularly to the circumstances in the case of the Lusitania, the Armenian, and the Anglo-Californian.

**Position on Submarine War.**  
The note, therefore, dwells on Germany's violation of the illegality of torpedo attacks without warning in its policy of submarine warfare, which is in itself a disregard of the rules by one belligerent against the rules of the other.

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**Will Ask Ordnance Explanation.**  
The United States government will ask the German government for a statement in explanation of the recent torpedo attack by a German submarine on the Cunard liner, the Lusitania, which was torpedoed on the night of August 19.

This became known here today following the presentation by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, of a report on the investigation he conducted.

While the report has not yet been made public, it can be positively stated that it confirms the first reports that a torpedo was fired at the Lusitania on the night of August 19.

**Von Bernstorff in Conference.**  
The note delivered today was the subject of a discussion between the German ambassador and Secretary Lansing this afternoon. At the request of Mr. Lansing, Count von Bernstorff called at the state department, and for half an hour the two discussed the note and its effect upon the situation existing between the two governments.

After the conference it became known that the personal view of the ambassador is that so far as what is past is concerned it makes matters no worse, while he considers that it holds out a distinct opportunity for the two governments to get together in the future.

**BERLIN WITHHOLDS COMMENT.**  
BERLIN, July 23. (Special.)—The few officials of the foreign office who have as yet seen the latest American note, which was delivered to Herr von Jugo, the German foreign minister, by Ambassador Gerard today, asked to be excused from commenting on it until they had had an opportunity of digesting its contents carefully.

Herr von Jugo took the document and made a direct report on it to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor. The note probably will be published in Germany some time tomorrow. It was sent this afternoon to the foreign office, and made a number of copies of it. The work of translating it into German then began.

The newspapers here have published the British forecasts on the note, but refrain from commenting on it until they have received the official text.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—(Special.)—Into the quiet solitude of Cornish, N. H., where he left today, President Wilson has taken with him a great mass of data, out of which he purposes to frame a note to Great Britain.

That data contains the evidence upon which the United States government will rely to sustain its protest against the long distance blockade which is interfering with American trade with neutral European countries.

It is a formidable list of infringements upon the rights of American citizens to maintain free and open intercourse with the people of other neutral nations.

**U. S. Property Loss Millions.**  
The statement of property loss sustained by American citizens interested in importing and exporting, on account of the illegal interference with their business in itself is impressive.

Out of more than 2,000 ships containing American owned goods, which have been deflected from their course and detained in British ports, there are several hundred where the government finds action of the British admiralty entirely unjustifiable. The damage done to the owners of the goods aggregates millions of dollars. This data has been carefully prepared for the president under the personal direction of Secretary of State Lansing.

The same policy of secrecy which characterizes all of the administration's dealings and negotiations with foreign powers, is being pursued with regard to the note to Great Britain. It is apparent that the president has instructed his subordinates to suppress so far as possible, all information on the subject. It was with the utmost difficulty that an outline of the memorandum has been obtained.

**What Argument Will Be.**  
The legal argument, prepared by Secretary Lansing himself, is as follows: The United States government denies the right of Great Britain to detain from their course merchant vessels containing cargoes of American owned goods sailing on direct routes between the United States and neutral countries of Europe.

Without prejudice to the original, serious contentions to obscure the original, paramount question at issue, the state department has reiterated the position that the United States stands in a controversy of grave importance.

President Wilson, who insists with a firmness that takes added gravity from its earnestness, that the United States stands in a controversy of grave importance.

**NEW YORK HERALD.**—It is the solemnity of warning to the German government that the American note is most impressive. It is a warning not only to the German government but in a sense to the American people. It is a notice to them of the gravity of the situation resulting from German disregard of American rights, a disregard which, if semi-official German newspapers are to be believed, is to be continued.

This note, which aside all uncertainty, prepares the way for that "act" so clearly foreshadowed in the note of May 13, which bore the signature of Mr. Bryan, "either we will be decided for that 'act' or for Germany to be decided."

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## NATION STANDS FIRM BEHIND WILSON'S DEMANDS.

Editorial comment on the American rejoinder to Germany voices the confidence that the nation is back of President Wilson in his stern stand for the protection of neutrals on the high seas. Some editorials are appended.

**NEW YORK SHIPPER.**  
NEW YORK, July 23.—The United States is no longer concerned with what Germany says. It is concerned only with what Germany does. President Wilson's third note is not an ultimatum in form but it is an ultimatum in substance. The issue now rests with Germany; even the military need of Germany to maintain its blockade of the world's commerce is a serious and measured word.

Germany has talked much about the freedom of the seas. It is the freedom of the seas which the United States is determined to maintain. There can be no freedom of the seas except in accordance with the principles and practices which the president so lucidly defines.

What the president expects of Germany is the minimum that a self-respecting nation which has willfully murdered its citizens and deliberately outraged its sacred rights.

**NEW YORK TRIBUNE.**—The nation has now spoken in words and in a tone which leave room for no further declarations on our part. It rests with Germany to say whether she desires the continuance of friendly relations between the two governments and the two peoples.

**CLEVELAND LEADER.**—The tone and meaning of the American reply to the latest note from Germany cannot be mistaken or obscured. An issue of the gravest character passes from Washington to Berlin. The government of the United States has gone as far as any argument can go in upholding the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity. The nation stands with the president.

**CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE.**—It is clearly apparent that the sophistry which would justify the violation of neutral rights because of Teutonic character passes from Washington to Berlin. The government of the United States has gone as far as any argument can go in upholding the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity. The nation stands with the president.

**ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.**—The third American note to Berlin leaves nothing to be desired in plainness of speech. It is admirable for its combination of bluntness and tact, of firmness and kindness, of analysis and friendliness of tone.

**ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.**—What effect will it (the note) produce upon the American people? The answer is not far to seek. The note is a masterpiece of statesmanship and a masterpiece of diplomacy.

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**PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.**—The United States gives notice to Germany that the murder of American citizens on the high seas by those assassins of the sea, the submarines, must not be employed those precise words, to be sure, but that is their precise meaning. This government is contending for the freedom of the seas "and it will continue so to contend" without compromise.

**CLEVELAND SUSTAIN.**  
THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER: Unreserved compliance with the principles of justice and humanity, as laid down by this government, is the only way in which Germany can hope to maintain friendly relations with the United States. The United States will accept no compromise.

The note is a vigorous reaffirmation of the position taken by the United States. The issue, wherever it may lead, rests with Germany.

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## GIBBONS, AT 81, GIVES VIEWS ON WORLD STRIFE

Favors Intervention in Mexico,  
Opposes Big Standing Army,  
Says Restore Belgium.

Westminster, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons, the eighty-first anniversary of his birth today at the home of former Senator T. Herbert Shriver near here, and in an interview showed deep concern in the great world questions.

His first subject was the Mexican question. "One year ago today," said he, "we talked of the then conditions in Mexico and my views have not changed. The interview I gave you that day came under the direct notice of President Wilson, who sent United States Senator Lee to confer with me on the subject and did me the honor to send by my copies of the telegrams he had transmitted to Carranza and Villa. I expressed to the senator my opinion that neither Carranza nor Villa was capable of feeling the influence of lofty motive of patriotism and that they would not heed his message. The end has justified my opinion.

**Believes Intervention Necessary.**  
"I am convinced that neither expulsion, entirely, nor advice will ever have any effect on those who are now assuming the leadership in Mexico, and I fear that the sword is the only argument that can have any weight, and believe that sooner or later some form of intervention must be pursued by our country."

Speaking of the war in Europe the cardinal referred to the differences of opinion as to the source of responsibility for beginning, and added:

"One year ago as we sat here together I had just returned from Europe. Only a month previous I had seen and talked with King Albert of Belgium and his consort and they were happy in the devotion of a people who loved them. Little did the king and queen or the world dream what a change would come in a few months. Had Belgium acquiesced in the demand of Germany and permitted free passage of her armies they would have marched straight to Calais and dictated terms to the world. If the allies should prove victorious Belgium should be restored for what she has sacrificed."

**Opposed to Big U. S. Army.**  
Asked his opinion of the need of a strong standing army in the United States, he replied with unusual force: "We do not want it, we do not need it. Let the energies of our people be directed to peaceful pursuits, let their lives be given to commercial development and education. A well trained militia and our coast properly and fully fortified and garrisoned is what we need."

The cardinal then introduced the subject of the Philippines, saying: "I am still deeply interested in our attitude toward those islands, and my views have not undergone any change. I am glad that there seems to be no disposition on our part to give them speedy independence. Allow them to become self-governing and it means the rising up of demagogues and conditions more intolerable than are even those of Mexico. We must hold them, foster them, and care for them until their far off future day when they shall be ready for independence."

**ST. LOUIS WESTLICH POST.**—Even at the cost of infinitely hurting its own cause Germany must concede every point it wants to evade an open break with the United States. To talk of friendship in this last American note is the climax of hypocrisy, on a par with Washington's alleged neutrality.

**BALTIMORE GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.**—One thing seems clear: Germany will not and cannot give her submarine warfare, which for her is an issue of "to be or not to be."

**NEW YORK MAYOR SUPPORTS 'TEDDY' IN NATIONAL NEEDS.**  
Mitchell Says U. S. Is Unprepared to Assert Rights—Advocates Compulsory Military Training.

New York, July 23.—(Special.)—Declaring that the country is "prostrate and helpless in its utter unpreparedness to defend its just demands, to defend its citizens, or to guard its territory," Mayor John Purroy Mitchell today arrayed himself squarely on the side of those who are demanding that these conditions be remedied.

Although he has always been a strong supporter of the Wilson administration and served as collector of the port by appointment of the president, his utterances on national defense are distinctly opposed to what is believed to be the sentiment in Washington as to the extent to which this country should go.

Although he did not use the term, his language indicated that he hated the "mollycoddle" no less fiercely than does Col. Roosevelt. He went so far as to advocate compulsory military training.

**TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.**  
(Last 24 hours.)  
Maximum, 8 p. m., 82  
Minimum, 6 a. m., 64

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## Chicago Comment on Wilson Note.

COMMENTS by Chicagoans on the terms of President Wilson's latest note to Germany included these:

**WILLIAM J. CALHOUN,** former United States minister to China—"The note is very interesting, but I do not like to state any opinion without studying it further. To me, it seems that the two governments are approaching an issue, and either one or the other will have to back down. In my opinion, we should insist on our rights as to any nation that may violate those rights. Both England and Germany should be told firmly but in a friendly spirit that we do not intend to permit the violation of our rights."

**SIGMUND ZEISLER,** lawyer—"I do not think that the president should insist on the abstract right of United States citizens to travel on belligerent ships carrying guns and ammunition, inasmuch as there are enough neutral ships carrying ammunition on which Americans can travel if they have business in Europe. Undoubtedly President Wilson is right, so far as the mere abstract right goes; but to insist on that abstract right so strongly when such insistence endangers our lives and property is a mistake. It seems wise to me. We have only to look at the battlefields of Europe to see the horrors of war. The question is: While we have enough neutral ships to carry American citizens to Europe, do we want to run the risk of being plunged into this horrible war just by insisting on an abstract right?"

**GEORGE EDMUND FOSS,** member of Congress—"The note is a plain statement of the principles of international law and should be acquiesced in by the German government. I think that the people of the United States will support President Wilson in his firm insistence upon the freedom of the seas. The message is a good one. I cannot comment on any specifically, as I have not had the opportunity to study its contents. It is my opinion that we ought to insist on universal recognition on the part of all belligerents of our rights to the freedom of the seas."

**HITS STATE DEPARTMENT WHEN IT IGNORES WOMEN.**  
Suffragist Tells Lansing Fair Sex Should Have Been Consulted on Note to Germany.

New York, July 23.—(Special.)—Miss Kate Devereux Blake, suffragist and peace advocate, today sent a letter to Secretary of State Lansing protesting against the war policy of the administration. She says that in listening to "the voice of the people" on the war issue the government really listened only to the voice of the men. Women, she says, were not asked to tell their views on the text of the reply to Germany.

The letter, which is sent out in the name of the Empire state suffrage campaign committee, says in part:

"It was publicly reported on Tuesday that before the framing of this note the suffragists of the Empire state were consulted. A Little Tragedy at the coochee," by G. T. Mark, "Her First Marrying," by Una Hunt.

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## 'IT'S LIE,' SHOUTS MRS. YOUNG AT BOARD MEMBER

Cheers and Hisses Greet Dramatic Interruption of Dr. Clemensen's Testimony.

(Continued from first page.)

left the room that day. I said I could not vote for her, but that I would pass—that I would not vote against her.

"The mayor then ousted five trustees get enough votes for her reelection. On Dec. 25 the election was reconsidered and Mr. Shoop was unlawfully and unjustly removed and ousted and Mrs. Young was elected on the votes supplied by Mayor Harrison.

Lost Respect for Her.

"Judge Poell ruled that the election was illegal. I have had no personal differences with Mrs. Young. I have never tried to use my influence in her election. But the methods by which she was elected were utterly disgusting to me. When Judge Poell said it was done by fraud I expected her to resign, and if she had she would still have had my respect, as I would have blamed the actions in her reelection more on her friends than on herself.

"But when she failed to resign I lost my respect. Last year I actually worked against her. Mr. Rothmann suggested that perhaps there might still be a chance to work with her. He suggested a committee of members to see if she was going to play into the hands of the federation, as formerly.

"I had a talk with her on the sixth floor of the Tribune building. I asked her if she would see a committee of those who voted against her. She refused. She said to let them vote as they please. I told Mr. Rothmann, Mr. Holpuch, Mrs. Voelck, and others that there was no much use to talk to her, as she regarded the board only as eleven members necessary to get through her recommendations, and not as a board of twenty-one.

Never Honest Election.

"I did not favor the methods of reelection for this year. I asked Mrs. Clemensen if she was going to vote for Mrs. Young. She said that in her heart she never would under any circumstances, but that her husband, C. G. Clemensen, had told her she must.

"How is it that your husband told you to vote for her?" I asked. "He was one who got the worst lot from her when she was on the board."

"She said: 'Our bread and butter depends on it. My husband won't get a single cent unless he votes for Mrs. Young.'"

"More gang politics," I said.

"Haro Dr. Clemensen stated he could not remember Mrs. Young to have been honestly elected one single time since he has been on the board."

"I have differed with her on the way she sent in reports involving the expenditure of money directly to the board instead of through the secretary, as the rules provide," he continued. "There are chairs over on the board that are occupied only because the law says there must be twenty-one members. Mrs. Young runs the board. She may do it better than a board would run itself, but so long as democratic law is in vogue in Illinois I shall oppose her in that."

Tells of Deficit.

"Here came the first pause in the testimony.

"Will you tell the committee," asked Mr. Stein, "if you favor a reorganization of the board?"

"It has been suggested," went on Dr. Clemensen, "that a big man, a business man, be placed in control. To do that would only displace one autocrat and put in another. The board can be organized so no one person has unlimited powers. The business department really is run on an economic basis."

"Then how do you account for the \$1,000,000 deficit?"

"There has always been some deficit,

## Swiss Army of Citizen Soldiers Held as Model.

THE Swiss system of military training has been held up by Theodore Roosevelt and other advocates of universal military education for the United States as a model to be followed.

This little republic, with an area of 15,976 square miles and a population of 3,700,000, has an army—ready for war—of 262,000 men of all branches of the service and a further unorganized reserve of 110,000 men, who have all had military training.

The United States, with an area upwards of 3,600,000 square miles and a population of 100,000,000, has a regular army of 55,000.

Here is how Switzerland creates by universal compulsory personal military service an efficient army of citizen soldiers, for the Swiss army is purely a militia force.

Every Swiss male citizen is bound to render personal military service between the ages of 20 and 45. Only high federal officials and clergymen not serving as chaplains, policemen, and officials of public means of communication, whose service would be indispensable in times of war, are exempted.

Every young man who has reached the age of 20 must report at the various canton headquarters for medical and physical examination. The gymnastic tests that qualify for service are as follows: A running broad jump of not less than eight feet, lifting at least four times a weight of about thirty-seven pounds in both hands at once, and running about eighty yards in less than 14 seconds. Those failing below a certain standard are exempted, but may be "postponed" for not more than four years in the hopes of coming up to the standard.

Those who are totally disqualified must pay a tax of 6 francs up to the time they are 40 years of age, plus 1/2 franc for each 1,000 franc of net property and 1/10 franc for every 100 franc net income.

About 30,000 candidates report for service.

but never so much as this year. The increase of teachers' salaries of over \$100,000 made a enormous increase this year. The federation, which boasts of its power with the board, should have gone to Springfield and got an increase in the tax rate first and the salary raise after. I don't know what the federation as a whole thinks about the matter, but some of its members who came to my office figured there was money in the board's treasury and that they should have sufficient income to take care of the increase.

Objects to Unionism.

"Between \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000 of the budget goes to the salaries of teachers, and the income this year was a little more than \$12,000,000. So you see the bulk of the money actually goes to the teachers. Whether or not they are paid too much is hard to say. The salary is from \$3.25 a day for the lowest paid teacher to \$7.50 for the highest elementary teacher, and from \$7.50 to \$13 a day for high school teachers. That does not include principals or supervisors, who are paid higher.

"What I do object to is labor unionism against the state in the school system. If the board was a contractor and made profit by the sale of education these teachers would have a right to say they needed a union to see that they received the just amount of the profits. But the money actually goes to the state, and the union against the people themselves. It is wrong, absolutely wrong. And the superintendent has lent her influence to this particular game."

Uses Short, Ugly Word.

At this juncture Mrs. Young made her dramatic interruption.

"That's a lie, that's a lie!" she shouted. "The 10 to say that I did this" she continued under her breath after Chairman Baldwin had restored order.

"Gentlemen," said Dr. Clemensen, "never to my knowledge have I lied. Sometimes I have been misinformed, but I retraced my steps after I returned that I was wrong. As a matter of fact, I was a member of the board's efficiency committee. We met in the evening."

"Mrs. Young was always there. Instead of talking over matters with the

toe each year under this system. In order to keep down the expense as much as possible the tests for entering the army are made as severe as possible. Every opportunity is given the young men after they reach the age of 15 to prepare for entering the army, and the government assists gymnastic and school organizations to fit the candidates to pass the examinations. About 15 per cent of the candidates are accepted, 15 per cent are "postponed," and 20 per cent are exempted wholly.

By the law of 1907 the Swiss army is divided into three classes—the *Armee* or militia, comprising men from 20 to 32 years of age; the *Landwehr*, men from 33 to 40 years, and the *Landsturm*, men between 41 and 45 years.

The recruits serve different periods during their first year, according to the arm of the service into which they are incorporated—infantry and engineers six to five days, artillery and garrison troops seven to five days, and cavalry nine to five days, while those in the auxiliary troops serve but six days.

Soldiers in the *Elite* are called out seven times during their term of service for a period of eleven days a year (fourteen days for the artillery and garrison troops) while the *Landwehr* is called out only once for a training period of eleven days.

Cavalrymen serve ten years in the *Elite* (the *Armee* and *Landwehr*) and during that period are called out eight times for training periods of eleven days. Between the ages of twenty and forty each soldier must attain a certain proficiency in marksmanship while there is an annual inspection of arms, uniforms and equipment. The Confederation also makes money grants to rifle societies which in 1906 numbered 3,732, had 220,951 members and received federal grants to the amount of about \$65,000.

Rifle and uniform become the full property of the soldier after he has completed his full term of service. Officers serve in the *Elite* to 38 years of age, and the *Landwehr* till 44, while they remain in the *Landsturm* till 52 years of age.

board she was constantly tripping back and forth to Miss Haley. I think she must have had some influence or else she would have talked to the trustees instead of consulting Miss Haley."

Mr. Stein brought up the question of finances. "I don't believe any money is stolen," said Dr. Clemensen. "I say to Mrs. Young's credit that I do believe she is absolutely honest. I don't believe she is getting adequate returns for it. I believe undue influence is brought to bear on her. I believe the spending of money should be a matter of business and not a matter of sentiment."

Scores Gang Politics.

"We have tried to organize the board, but it has been broken up because some member who expected to run for office could not afford to lose the women's vote. It's gang politics."

"Then there is power to reconstruct the business system of the board if it were not for political influence and woman suffrage," asked Mr. Stein. "I don't think the women should be blamed for the entire thing," said Dr. Clemensen. "I think there are as many bad men politicians as women politicians. But I do know that the women put over as big a stunt as any ever put over when they reelected Mrs. Young and ousted Mr. Shoop. I give Miss Haley credit for being a mighty clever politician, although I have no doubt she is the one who prepared Carter H. Harrison's political graveyard. She couldn't deliver the goods there."

Dr. Clemensen then went into the matter of vocational work, and the 116 baths at the Normal school, which he said Mrs. Young recommended. In the morning Joseph A. Holpuch said the federation had protested against his appointment to Mayor Harrison, and had made statements which he branded as "utterly false." The committee adjourned until Thursday morning.

Aldermen to Play Ball.

William F. Harrah, committee secretary and member of committee for the city, has undertaken a new task. This consists of arrangements to carry to Detroit, Mich., by automobile the Chicago aldermanic contingent that is to take part in the second contest with the aldermen of the City of the Straits for councilmanic honors on the baseball diamond. The game is set for Aug. 8. Recently the Chicago council team, which he branded as "utterly false," the Whiteaker and the Michiganders have demanded a chance for revenge.

## CHINA WAR CHIEF SAVES HIS FACE, BUT LOSES JOB

Minister Tuan, Scapegoat in  
Jap Trouble, Ousted  
with \$5,000.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.

(Copyright, 1915, By The Chicago Tribune.)

PEKING, China, June 20.—The face is the most important part of the anatomy in China and elsewhere in the far east. No matter what happens to any other portion of the body, the face must be saved at all hazards.

Properly brought up Chinese will lose money, property, friends, family, and even life itself in order to "save their face." The business of face saving is the most important that can be transacted, and that is one of the innumerable reasons why China is trembling on the brink of disintegration and loss of her national entity today.

Recently there have been some very elaborate efforts at face saving on the part of prominent government officials. Leading Face Saver.

The most distinguished saver of his face was Gen. Li Yuan-hung, the vice president of the republic. He is a man of wide experience, was a tower of strength to the revolution that overthrew the Manchian dynasty, and is exceedingly popular in many of the provinces. Many Chinese have said to me, "We love our vice president."

But Gen. Li Yuan-hung is—or was—chief of the army general staff. He has been the commonest explanation of the recent unhappy surrender to the Japanese that the country was so weak it could do nothing else. This is a case in which the word "country" is generally understood to mean "army."

Criticism of Army.

In their memorial to the president criticizing the government and demanding far-reaching reforms the generals openly declared that the army was in such a pitiable condition that the government did not dare to send it into the field "against our enemy." They went ahead to give a few specifications on the subject, but the real causes were hardly more than hinted at.

However, Gen. Li Yuan-hung seems to

have regarded the remarks of the censors and others as having some personal application to himself. At any rate he asked President Tuan to accept his resignation as chief of the general staff.

Thus far President Yuan has refused to do so. And there is a good deal of protest in the country against doing so. President Yuan has, in fact, asked the general to reconsider his resignation and withdraw the resignation. In the end, no doubt, that is the way it will be worked out. So the face of the vice president will be saved, and he will continue to serve as chief of staff.

Old Follower of Yuan.

Another case, only one degree less prominent, was that of Gen. Tuan Chih-jui. He was the minister of war and head of the army administration. He is an old and tried friend and follower of Yuan Shih-kai, having been chief military adviser to Yuan when the president was viceroy of the province of Chihli under the Manchus.

He played the chief part in the reorganization of the northern army on modern lines in 1910 and became viceroy of the Hukwang province when Yuan Shih-kai came to Peking in the fall of 1911—after the outbreak of the revolution—endeavoring to save the Manchian dynasty from ruin.

After the success of the revolution Yuan Chih-jui was in his list with Yuan Shih-kai and was the first minister of war of the republic. Then he was made military governor of Hukwang province and from there came back to the war department. All this goes to show that he is a man of prominence and ability.

Stories Floating About Peking.

There are a great many stories floating about Peking as to just what went on in army circles during the critical days of the acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum. It is an undeniable fact that for a time the Chinese were greatly tempted to make a fight for it. Some of the high officials of the war department were very loyal to a while making dispositions of troops and ordering their campaigns.

They did not expect to be able to defeat the Japanese, but they did hope to be able to prolong the war until such time as Europe, or some of it, would be free to come to their assistance.

It may be that the great word that Europe was not seeking that kind of diversion. It may be that they concluded that there was no show for them in any event. I have heard both stories on excellent authority and do not undertake to indicate which is correct. Perhaps both are.

Anyway, they did not fight, and they did surrender to the Japanese. And there arose a decided clamor throughout the country for a new line of criticism of the government.

Keen in Using Telegraph.

The Chinese, having resisted the introduction of modern means of communication for many years, and having come at length to permit the establishment of several thousands of miles of telegraph

lines, are now the keenest ever on using the new method of getting word to the central government.

Consequently, after the conclusion of the agreement with the Japanese the telegraph wires throughout the country began to hum with the angry messages of the disappointed Chinese, official and civilian alike.

The wise provincial officials, knowing their duty by heart, sent in long messages upholding the central government for what it had done and praising its wisdom and restraint.

But the outraged populace, which has about the same mistaken idea of Chinese military power that so many Americans have of our ability in war, fairly made the wires sizzle with their protest and denunciation.

The government was forced at length to issue orders forbidding the telegraph to transmit such messages. And so it managed to avoid hearing a lot of what the people wanted to tell it about itself.

Has to Lose Office.

But there simply had to be something done to quiet the angry masses. And that something was the elimination of Tuan Chih-jui from the government and the ministry of war. No notices began to appear in the local papers to the effect that Gen. Tuan Chih-jui was very ill. It was said that he had repeatedly asked for his acceptance.

At length there appeared a memorial from him to President Yuan, in which he described his illness and gave several symptoms which would indicate an advanced stage of tuberculosis of the lungs. Any one whose only information on the subject was obtained from the published documents would certainly conclude that the minister of war was in a very dangerous state of health.

Then there appeared a mandate from the president very regretfully accepting the resignation of Gen. Tuan Chih-jui and appointing his successor. The president went over the desperate symptoms of the general's illness, and strictly warned him to take a good long rest. He ordered that four ounces of ginseng be given the general, and \$5,000 also, which seems to be a good deal more to the point.

Not at All Ill.

But the fact is that Tuan Chih-jui is not ill at all. He has no symptoms of tuberculosis or any other serious ailment. A day or two before his resignation he was declared to be as healthy as could be desired.

By all accounts, he is in exceedingly good condition to enjoy every cent of the \$5,000 much better condition, in truth, than he has been in if it had been plainly announced that he had been dismissed from his post in response to the popular clamor for a scapegoat.

Now his face has been saved. And now the country understands that he was really dismissed. Everybody knows what was done, and everybody is quite satisfied. They all understand the gentle art of saving the face.

## This Is Dollar-Off Week

Last week we told you about our modern semi-annual sale of Selz Shoes in which we offer the snappiest styles of the season, comprising the bulk of our large stock. Staple styles such as we carry in stock year in and year out in a full range of sizes and widths will not be included in the sale. It started this way:

1ST WEEK  
First Choice  
Regular \$3.50 Shoes go at \$2.25  
Regular \$4.00 Shoes go at 3.00  
Regular \$4.50 Shoes go at 3.50  
Regular \$5.00 Shoes go at 4.00  
Regular \$5.50 Shoes go at 4.50  
Regular \$6.00 Shoes go at 5.00  
Regular \$7.00 Shoes go at 6.00

That chance is gone now. In spite of our definite statement, some people came and asked us to hold certain shoes for them until the final week. Couldn't do it. All must take an equal chance. Here's how it stands now:

2ND WEEK  
2nd Choice  
Regular \$3.50 Shoes go at \$2.50  
Regular \$4.00 Shoes go at 3.00  
Regular \$4.50 Shoes go at 3.50  
Regular \$5.00 Shoes go at 4.00  
Regular \$5.50 Shoes go at 4.50  
Regular \$6.00 Shoes go at 5.00  
Regular \$7.00 Shoes go at 6.00

Beginning Saturday, July 31, the following prices take effect on the remaining footwear:

3RD WEEK  
3rd Choice  
Regular \$3.50 Shoes go at \$2.25  
Regular \$4.00 Shoes go at 2.75  
Regular \$4.50 Shoes go at 3.25  
Regular \$5.00 Shoes go at 3.75  
Regular \$5.50 Shoes go at 4.25  
Regular \$6.00 Shoes go at 4.75  
Regular \$7.00 Shoes go at 5.75

Beginning Saturday, August 7, the following prices take effect on the remaining footwear:

4TH WEEK  
4th Choice  
Regular \$3.50 Shoes go at \$2.00  
Regular \$4.00 Shoes go at 2.50  
Regular \$4.50 Shoes go at 3.00  
Regular \$5.00 Shoes go at 3.50  
Regular \$5.50 Shoes go at 4.00  
Regular \$6.00 Shoes go at 4.50  
Regular \$7.00 Shoes go at 5.50

You see it's up to you to decide on the price you will pay, but the selection grows less as the price goes down. You will have to take your own chance on getting what you want. We don't advise waiting and getting disappointed for the sake of the reduction, for Selz shoes are worth full value.

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RESORTS AND HOTELS NEBRASKA.

RESORTS AND HOTELS MINNESOTA.

RESORTS AND HOTELS WYOMING.

RESORTS AND HOTELS MONTANA.

RESORTS AND HOTELS IDAHO.

RESORTS AND HOTELS WASHINGTON.

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RESORTS AND HOTELS IDAHO.

RESORTS AND HOTELS WASHINGTON.

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## The Chicago Tribune

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## SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4074 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915:

Daily.....\$24,897  
Sunday.....\$24,897

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mailed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."  
—Stephen Decatur.

## WE WHITE CHINESE.

When it seemed that Germany and Austria were making a brave but hopeless fight against the allies, nearly all Americans of German birth or parentage, and a certain percentage of Americans without German blood, were pro-German. This was partly racial instinct, partly from sympathy with the supposed under dog, and partly from the realization that a crushing, devastating defeat such as seemed to threaten Germany during the last winter might remove from the world some elements of German "kultur" (much derided word), that the world, and particularly our own country, would better preserve and imitate.

But there has been a change in the military situation which cannot help affecting the thoughts of all Americans, whether of German blood or not. If, owing to lack of munitions, the Russians are so decisively defeated as to be unable to resume the offensive effectively this summer, the Germans may transfer their troops to the western front in sufficient numbers to inflict a crushing defeat upon France.

On the ruins of that republic they may establish the outposts of a vast Teutonic imperium. The eagles of Wilhelm II. may fly over nearly as much land as and over more human beings than the eagles of Napoleon.

We do not think there is any doubt that the establishment of a terrific military empire in central Europe upon the body of the French republic would be fraught with deep menace to this republic.

It begins now to be clear to all of us that the reason why we have been so long allowed to work out our destinies unhampered in this hemisphere was because of the balance of power in Europe.

If now, as seems possible, that balance is to be unbalanced, and if preponderant power is to go to a new and stronger German empire flushed with victory, this country may take thought for its own institutions.

For if armed Europe could not resist the might of German legions, what hope would there be for us if conquering Germany frowned upon this soft nation of white Chinsamen?

## TELEPHONE GIRLS.

If the intimate exposé of the telephone girl's life by the United States commission on industrial relations has the effect of reminding the average Chicagoan that he is dealing with just an ordinary human being when he picks up a receiver and tempers his demands accordingly, something of a very definite nature has been accomplished.

Of course, the inexplicable delays, interruptions, and surprises are most distressing and most distracting in this age of nerves, but so are they to the girl operator, who, after all, is at the most sensitive point in the entire talking system. They are so annoying, in fact, that "nervous collapses" are frequent occurrences at the switchboard. Hysterical attacks, after the limit of nerve endurance has been reached, are said to occur most frequently during the summer days, when the girl throws up her hands, screams, and faints at her work.

The operator's nerves have to endure pleasantly for so many hours each day and for six days a week what the business man is unable to tolerate for a few moments, at the most. In dealing with and blaming the girl, it should also be remembered that the standard set by the wage offered attracts a class of girls a little above the department store clerk in capability, except that they are subjected to a discipline necessarily ten times stricter and a speed and concentration hardly equalled anywhere in the industrial system.

The six hour law and the minimum wage might add to the health and happiness of the girls' lives and a little thoughtfulness on the part of telephone patrons might help a great deal, too.

## FARM LIFE.

Farmers and farmers' boys have been crowding into the cities in alarming numbers during the last decade for the reason that the community leaders have refused to recognize that farmers are just like other humans, with glowing social and cultural aspirations as well as ambitions to be physically and financially successful. It is patent that the average Chicago business man and his wife would not stay in a business of such definite limitations, which at the same time subjected them to the gibes of the more sophisticated. They would do just what the farmer has done and still is doing.

The farm journals, educators, and country bankers are fully alive to the situation and are no longer bewailing the trend of the times so much as they are preaching the necessity of rounding out the farm life to interesting dimensions. The instinctive craving for social intercourse which the rural telephone, rural free delivery, parcel post, and better roads have partly satisfied must also have better schools and a more organized community life, as Dr. Clarence Fox has recently pointed out. After showing that the farmers are leaving the prosperous as well as the unprosperous farming communities because of the rural isolation, he cites the experiment undertaken by the farmers of Sampson county, North Carolina.

"They have their community league, their farmers' club, which is very strong, and also their farm women's club," he says. "In that one county they have sixteen farm women's clubs, which are doing more than anything else to arouse the people. The farmers' clubs can only take in farmers, so a com-

munity league has been formed which bankers, merchants, preachers, and physicians may join. Like the New England township meeting, once a quarter they meet to discuss everything that looks to the up-building of the community, having committees of social life, educational work, farm products, and moral conditions. They also have adopted the five teacher system for the county school, to take the place of the one teacher plan which is so common and also so inefficient. A playground park and buildings have been planned."

When the educational and social facilities of the rural districts have been brought up to city standard the farmer and his family may remain in the country. Until then efforts should be directed to bringing about community incorporation rather than contemplating the attack upon the results of lonesome isolation.

## OUR COUNTRY!

The reply of the government to the latest German note appears to be final, so far as the American contentions of law and right are concerned. If not an ultimatum in form, it is an ultimatum in fact. The door of discussion is closed.

If the majority of the press has voiced public opinion fairly, this important and probably irrevocable action has the approval of the American people. Most newspapers, at any rate, have demanded the firm course and no retreat from the position taken in this and previous interchanges with Germany.

There now can be no doubt of the duty of press and public, and that is to accept the stand taken by our government, without cavil or reservation, and to give the government our unflinching and unreserved support, whatever the consequences fate may have in store for the nation.

This Tribune during the period in which our diplomatic position was formulating through the exchanges with the German government has discussed all phases of the problem without, it hopes, fear or favor. Especially it has tried to keep clearly before its readers the realities which much of the public discussion has tended to obscure rather than reveal.

Now that the case is closed for the United States—if the note is to be deemed to close it, as seems apparent—the duty of all citizens is best expressed, we believe, by the much abused and much misread sentiment of Stephen Decatur, which this Tribune prints daily at the head of its editorial page: "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

## ALL THE TRUTH WANTED.

If the news reports of the proceedings of union representatives at the legislative committee hearing Thursday are correct the resentment of Chairman Baldwin and his associates was fully justified. No citizen, even the head of politically influential organizations, can be permitted to dictate the proceedings of a lawful public body engaged in the performance of a public duty. In fact, the protest against the methods of Chairman Baldwin's committee or its attorney was greatly weakened by its own violence.

The committee should not be deflected from what it believes to be an efficient and thorough course of investigation under threat. Public opinion will support it in any legitimate effort to discover all essential data respecting the financial conduct of the schools. If the Teachers' federation wishes to assist, rather than obstruct, reform, it should avoid superfluousness and submit its affairs fully to public inquiry. It hardly can be admitted that an association of public officials, which the Teachers' federation is, can properly refuse to cooperate fully with representatives of the state, nor can the officers of the federation assume to limit and direct the inquiry in so far as it touches the federation.

The Teachers' federation, although affiliated with the Federation of Labor, and therefore assuming the status of a trade union, is not a private concern like a union of private employees. It is, in fact, a quasi public body, made up of public officials and charged with a public trust. The allegations of Trustees Loe and others respecting the methods and influence of the federation are a matter of public concern and should be fully investigated, verified, or disproved. The federation, if it values its good name, should cooperate wholeheartedly in bringing forth the truth and all the truth respecting its aims and activities.

EDITORIAL OF THE DAY.

## PROBLEMS ABOUT WAR.

War is a sad affair, unlovely and unlovable. But for all that it is not an evil in itself and sometimes it becomes a duty which a sovereign state cannot shirk without grave injustice to its citizens. In view of this truth certain phases of the peace campaign now so popular amongst us are deplorable. The ethic underlying them is false, the methods employed are pernicious to the last degree. Sad enough it is to witness the morale of adults diminishing year after year by force of sinister influence; but when an attempt is made to pervert the untutored soul of childhood by an appeal to instincts which, though good in themselves, are yet of an inferior order, then indeed it is time to take pause and ask if a nation can afford to tolerate an ethic that will give to a heritage of men half knut of soul, untrue to the highest obligation of a citizen. The "Carnegie" endowment for international peace is carrying on a campaign of the nature described. It has issued a pamphlet for "classes in arithmetic," designed to lay before young people in the elementary schools, at the most impressionable age, the fact of the wastefulness of war. Here are some specimens of the problem:

1. There are 300,000 Boy Scouts in America, and 130 on an average would give each of them a camping trip and a scout suit this year. We spent on our war department \$175,513,804 last year. This amount would pay these expenses of the Boy Scouts for how many years?

2. Most boys would like to go to a ball game every week. If a boy went to a game every week for a season of twenty weeks, and took a 50 cent seat, how much would it cost for the season? The amount which we spent on our navy last year, \$129,632,186, would pay for tickets for how many boys?

This is a shameful exhibition of ethical perversion made in the name of a "broader patriotism and higher ideals." Moreover, the appeal is sordid; pleasure is exalted at the expense of patriotism, and the ignominious child is led to estimate "scout suits," bats and balls, tennis rackets, and the cinema above those things that are at once the expression and defense of the lofty patriotism which puts country first and pleasure last. Pacifism is a blessing, but pacifism will never come from "Carnegie endowment" ethics; servitude will, however.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

## Some Constellation.

I pray you, kind sir, run this column of wit On the "close communion" plan, And henceforth decline unsolicited dope, Offered by woman or man; But permit a few bright parables to scintillate brilliantly: Such as Aries, Ursus (perhaps B. L. T.), Andy, P. Hammer, and Ma.

Beardstown, Ill.

THE walking delegate of the Contributors union is agitating a strike, which will probably be called as soon as the members can decide what to strike for. Might we suggest altars and direct to strike for them?

INFORMATION for contributors, especially new ones: At least 50 per cent—it is nearer 75, but at least 50—of the many things that are offered to us every day have already appeared in this Brief of Effervescence.

He May Not Deserve It, but Wolf Pass Him: Sir: Does Mr. Wind, the draft clerk in a Moline bank, deserve a place among the Immortals? C. N. P.

MISS ANGELA MORGAN, poet, has returned from Germany, where, according to the Hammond Times, "the whole people seem to be living in a state of wonderful exaltation." This may account for the overwhelming gases in France when the wind is easterly.

## MOVING FOR THE BEST.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ellstrand returned from Missoula Wednesday where they spent part of their honeymoon. The Ellstrands are now located in a housekeeping room over the Big Store, and are settled in life, as marriage is termed when the twin stars start to carry out the contract to share equal in the trials and pleasures of a home. They certainly will do well and never have cause to regret this—the most eventful step. Anyhow, everybody wishes it and that is very, very much in their favor.

WHAT is the ultimate stage of intoxication? In a village in a moonshine district, relates an unidentified contemporary, a man lay in the boiling sun with an empty bottle at his side. "He's drunk," said the sheriff, but a woman interposed. "He's not," said she, "I just seen his fingers move."

## SPOON RIVER ORNITHOLOGY.

ADAM SMALLWOOD.

I kept a first class diary years ago. Before the laws were made so stringent, I maintained no cows, nor used a bottle—What's good enough for nature pleases me. A little dirt, or sand, heaved in the kitchen. Need not be swallowed if you fear disease. My milk was cheap; in fact my cows were cheap. Because, in buying, I procured the ill ones. Doing all I could to make a living. Health officers were finally my undoing: What with sampling, straining, filtering, and such. They picked on me; I was frequently arrested. Asked to dupe up in a white suit, wash my cows. Still, they broke me. Typhoid got me; here I lie.

MR. BAKER of Highland Park writes to THE TRIBUNE that if a few peevish persons demanded this column only, a special edition of the Line might be run on a Washington hand press in a few minutes. But we can save THE TRIBUNE that trouble by having a few extra proofs struck off after the review is completed.

## THE SECOND POST.

(Received by the Hotel Ballin, Wausau, Wis.) Dear Sir: My handkerchief has not arrived here up to Chicago. I do not find it in the mail. I am sorry. I will try to find it for you. I will try to find it for you. I will try to find it for you.

A LIBRARY attendant in Champaign, when a telephone call was received for "The Girl Who Sings," replied: "I don't know her, but I'll try to find her if you'll hold the wire."

## Well, Good Night!

Sir: While you're awaiting the cat save one swat for the neighbor. During the year I have lived at my present address there has hardly been a night that I haven't been awakened or kept awake by some joyous neighbor, or roused from my 100 per cent efficient morning snooze by some one else's alarm clock. If all else is serene, the janitor comes along with much enthusiasm and the garden hose and proceeds to wash down the driveway at 6 o'clock. Last night I was awakened by a silver voiced female who called across lots by the window downstairs somewhat to this effect: "Well, we're home. The boys haven't got back yet. The car is in the garage. Well, I'm going to bed. Well, good night." Well, good night!

## C. D.

MOREOVER, if we are to imitate the Swiss in our military establishment the chair of yodeling at West Point will be one of the most important.

"A PILOT would as soon think of shipping his rudder as pitching his compass overboard."—Ed. in Wisconsin State Journal.

## HORRORS OF MAINE PROHIBITION.

(From the Outpost Weekly.) The decision day has come. We don't want any rum, And it will surely go. If anyone votes No.

You know that rum costs money. Why not spend it for honey? I would buy a new hat. I would spend it for that. Prohibition will get us. We don't want any rum. Rum business will be smote. When the ladies get the vote.

GOLF, the game of surprises, developed a real astonisher yesterday, the news that Hon. Chick Evans' great putting was a feature of his game. If Hon. Chick is going to add great putting to his other accomplishments he ought to win the Open.

YOU'D BE SURPRISED TO KNOW HOW MANY. Sir: Is there any one whose f. o. f. i. is reading La Marquise de Fontenoy? A. C. W.

CHIEF HEALEY is to make trial of an electric signal designed to displace the traffic policeman. Completely to displace him it should be equipped with a bawling-out phonograph.

The Insipid Headliner. Sir: July 19 a band of race track followers arrived at Lima, O., riding the bumpers. Mr. Death, the Erie detective, rounded them up. The headlines in the morning sheet read: "Death Overtakes Race Followers." TACK HAMMER.

A MAN kicks to a mail order house because its 48 cent razor cuts the way a lawn mower slips through the tall grass. If he plays golf he doubts he'll buy a 98 cent driver in a department store and wonders why it breaks on a hard bolted tee.

"MRS. LANDRITH stated that she was the victim of assault by the two ladies."—Peoria Transcript.

The perfect variety.

FROM the press notices of Tinker Day we learn that Kathryn Stinson is a "lady aviator."

AN IMMORTAL COYS A RATTLE.

Opal Long of Hensstead has purchased a Ford of C. W. Dater.

THE President's message has not disappointed anybody, agreeably or otherwise.

IT rings like a sword on an anvil. B. L. T.

## How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit of the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

## "MOVIES."

BOY writes us he notices that he gets a pain in the back of his head when he has been at the picture show for an hour or so. He wants to know if there is anything the matter with him, or is the trouble with the "movies." The answer is that the trouble is with both. The boy has poor eyes and needs glasses. Had his eyes been normal the "movies" would not have made his head ache. On the other hand, had he not worked his eyes over hard at the "movies" he would not have got headache.

When the "movies" first began to grip the people the eye specialists were certain that they would ruin the people's eyes. The flicker, the rapid jerking, and the bright light did present an enormous combination. Then there was the use of anemose, the sight, as a line of approach to the brain, instead of sight and hearing, as in the ordinary theatrical production. Finally, the presentation of a "movie" with an involved plot, causes the persons in the audience to concentrate their minds closely, to watch closely, and to see quickly. The old slapstick plays were easy. The plays at present in vogue are trying on the concentration.

Everybody goes to the "movies." Everybody has the habit and has had it for years. The boys who get a headache from it are the exceptions. What is the reason? A man with good eyes or with properly fitted glasses does not get a headache when he looks out of a car window. Objects appear to move rapidly, to jerk and jump. The lights change rapidly and violently. A man watching a movie crowd does not get headache if his eyes are good or his glasses fit. Objects are moving in and out of focus constantly. The eye does not try to change its focus for every single object. It is there any attention is centered. In addition to the one well focused image there are always out of focus images of other objects.

Having been accustomed to this, the eyes, refuse to overstrain themselves on moving pictures. However, if the eyes are not right, or if the glasses do not fit, the "movies" cause eye strain. Conversely, if the "movies" cause eye strain, then the eyes should be tested.

Dr. Dunbar Roy says: "Each individual is a law unto himself, and he must determine whether his eyes can stand this kind of amusement. To say that moving pictures are bad for the eyes is certainly not correct, but that they are harmful to certain individuals must be admitted to be true."

Dr. J. M. Ray says: "I notice that

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## IN DOLLARIA.

(From Lullaby Riddle.)



"Why is Wilson so unfriendly to Bryan?" "Well, he can't be neutral to everybody."

## The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

## ASK FOR "WEST AND SOUTH" TRANSFER.

Chicago, July 21.—(To the Friend of the People.)—I am compelled to travel from 1100 East Forty-third street to 1100 East Sixty-third street, and I must go west on Forty-third street to Cottage Grove avenue, then south to Sixty-third street. My transfer is always punched west and south, but in nearly every case I am compelled to pay another fare to Sixty-third street, as they refuse to carry me east on a west transfer. I wish you would enlighten me regarding this matter, for I feel that one fare is sufficient to make this trip.

A. R. E.

Passengers traveling west on Forty-third street to Cottage Grove avenue and thence transferring south to Cottage Grove should receive transfers punched "west and south." These transfers are good to travel east on Sixty-third street to the first transfer point. The 1907 ordinance prohibits travel in a reversed direction through the top. Chicago Surface Lines.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES.

TEMPORARY REPAIRS HAVE

Chicago, July 21.—(To the Friend of the People.)—The crossing at West One Hundred and Tenth street and Western avenue is lower than the street and is a puddle of muddy water at all times, making it very difficult for pedestrians and motorists. Anything you can do to have it repaired will be appreciated.



## MEXICAN CRISIS LOOMS AGAIN; NO DIRECT NEWS

Wireless Via Ship Says Anarchy Reigns Once More In Capital; Much Looting.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—With the government completely cut off from communication with Mexico City for five days since the reoccupation by Santa forces and with local agents of the Mexican factions in ignorance of military operations believed to be in progress near the capital, the Mexican situation today again began to assume an air of tension.

Although Mr. Wilson gave his call today to the impression that this government has in mind taking some decisive action later, he intimated that the military situation as between Carranza and Villa forces at present makes any immediate action inadvisable.

Confusion on Red Cross Relief. President Wilson conferred with officials of the American Red Cross and discussed with interest to reports that the Red Cross had been seriously hampered in its efforts to extend relief to the needy civilian population of the country.

He told Brig. Gen. Devol, general manager of the Red Cross, and Ernest P. Bicknell, its director, and Miss Isabel T. Goodrich, not to be discouraged by handicaps and to keep up the relief work getting supplies into Mexico wherever they could.

Following their conference with the president, Red Cross officials tonight began to formulate plans to continue their work.

Anarchy in Mexico City. Mexico City, July 17 [by wireless from Mexico City of Mexico to New Orleans, July 23].—Conditions in the Mexican capital have become more desperate in the last few days and a state of anarchy reigns here. There has been much rioting and looting of stores. The prospects for the relief of half a million people are indefinite. The attempts of Carranza's army to hold the capital have collapsed.

The isolated foreigners of all nationalities have issued an appeal to the United States for relief. Food and even water are virtually unobtainable and starvation among the population of the capital is growing. Money is practically worthless because of the inability of the inhabitants to purchase food and other necessities.

The foregoing was dispatched from Mexico City on the eve of the Carranza evacuation and just before the Zapata forces again reoccupied the capital. Carranzistas Sweep Sonora. Douglas, Ariz., July 23.—Carranza's army received here today state that Gen. Huerta is hastening northward to occupy Sonora. Money is practically worthless because of the inability of the inhabitants to purchase food and other necessities.

Rescue Cannibal from Lake. Daniel Benitez, 14 years old, had lost control of his canoe a mile off shore at the foot of the lake from Chicago, on the morning of July 23. He was rescued by a boat crewed by two men, one of whom was a police officer. The boy was taken to the hospital and is now recovering from his injuries.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CORNER POLK AND CLARK STS. FRANCISCAN FATHERS. HIGH MASS 10:30 A. M. WEDNESDAY, 7:30 P. M. FRIDAY, 7:30 P. M.

STATIONS OF THE CROSS. Epiphany Christian Church, NEW THEATRE HALL, WILSON AND CLIFTON AVS. HIGH MASS 10:30 A. M. PREACHING AT 11 A. M.

R. F. Mallot, Minister. ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, ALL SOULS CHURCH, Corner of Oakwood-bld. and Langley-av. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Pastor.

HON. WM. N. GEMMILL, of Chicago will speak this morning at 11 o'clock, SUBJECT, "The Law of Progress."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COR. CLARK AND WASHINGTON STS. (Only church in the loop.) Rev. Wm. Macafee, Pastor. Preaching at 10:40 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

NEW THOUGHT. Church of Silent Demand, HALL OF MASONIC TEMPLE, 100 N. Dearborn-st. Subject: "The Law of Progress." 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. TERENCE G. NORTHROP, 100 N. Dearborn-st. Subject: "How to Gain the Right Balance." 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

## Noted Lawyer Who Is Dead in New York.



WILLIAM M. IVINS

New York, July 23.—William M. Ivins, a well-known lawyer and for many years prominent in politics, died at his home here today. He was 64 years old.

Mr. Ivins was recently taken ill after his labors in behalf of William Barnes in his libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt. He died in the early hours of the morning and acute Bright's disease is given as the cause.

After the strenuous trial in Syracuse Mr. Ivins returned to this city and busied himself for a time with framing an appeal for Mr. Barnes. Then he announced that he felt tired out and would rest for a while. He had not since been in his downtown office.

Mr. Ivins for years was one of New York's leading lawyers. He held the offices of judge advocate general of New York state and city chamberlain. In 1906 he was the Republican candidate for mayor.

BECKER ASKS NEW TRIAL; MORE EVIDENCE OBTAINED. Supreme Court Justice Signs Order to Show Cause Why It Should Not Be Granted.

New York, July 23.—An order directing the state to show cause why a motion for a new trial should not be granted to Charles Becker, who is sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison next Wednesday, was signed by Supreme Court Justice Philbin here today. The order is returnable next Monday in the Supreme court before Justice Ford.

The last effort to save the life of the former police lieutenant, twice convicted for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, was made by W. Bourke Cockran, his chief counsel, who placed before Justice Philbin newly discovered evidence.

The new evidence is in the form of affidavits from Becker's former attorneys, which corroborate in part the statement recently given out by Becker; affidavits from a prisoner who was in the Tombs and claims he heard Rose, Veillon, and Webber conspiring to "frame up" on Becker, and other affidavits which are to the effect that Becker is the innocent victim of a conspiracy based on the grounds that "some one had to bear the brunt of the punishment."

THE MOODY CHURCH, Cor. N. La Salle-st. and W. Chicago-av. PAUL RADER, PASTOR. PREACHES AT 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY, JULY 29TH.

MONTHLY SONG SERVICE, 7:30 P. M. SPECIAL NOTICE. THE MOODY CHURCH has acquired possession of two acres, overlooking beautiful Cedar Lake. The only forty miles from Chicago, on the Mount St. R. This beautiful wooded grove has been made into a summer vacation center, with first class accommodations for TWO HUNDRED guests.

FIRST ANNUAL BIBLE AND MATHS. CONVENTION will be held on these grounds from Saturday, July 28th, every day through Sunday, July 29th. Paul Rader will be in charge. Rev. Leon Tucker of Los Angeles, and Marvin Butler of Grand Rapids, Mich., are among the speakers.

A ten-page folder with twelve beautiful cuts will be sent to any one wishing to attend the conference or spend their vacation with congenial friends, and all outdoor sports for recreation.

PRESBYTERIAN. SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MICHIGAN-AY. AND 30TH-ST. CHARLES FREDERICK WISHART, D. D., MINISTER. 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

PREACHING BY Rev. James H. Snowden, D. D. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPIRITUALIST. BEACON LIGHT SPIRITUAL CHURCH, 1900 N. CLARK-ST. 8 p. m. Speaker: CHAS. A. THOMPSON. Subject: "Satan, the Son of Kiah, and the Medium." Chicago's prominent mediums. Evening message service. Wednesday, 2 to 5. Readings 10c. S. P. R. messages.

UNIVERSAL SPIRITUAL CHURCH, HALL C. THEATRE BLDG. 461 E. 51ST-ST. 8 P. M. LECTURE BY MRS. MARGARET HENRY. USUAL 5 P. M. MEETING BY MESSAGES. Universal S. S. nce Church. (CHRISTIAN SPIRITUALISTIC.) 10 P. M. Lecture by Mrs. J. Jacobson, M. D. Bring your question. Free will offering.

## MAKE HEADWAY IN COURT FIGHT ON BLIND PIGS

Sheriff's and Hoyne's Men Obtain Conviction of Two Keepers and Eight Inmates.

Evansville, having declared war on unlicensed liquor selling on its western border, looked hopefully yesterday toward the court of Justice Samuel Harrison. Five bootleggers were to be tried for selling liquor without a license and a dozen inmates were charged with disorderly conduct.

Business and professional men, after observing the changes of venue from one judge to another, the continuances, the quibbles over technical points of law, admitted Assistant State's Attorney Baker was to be congratulated when he obtained these results:

PHILIP BLAISDELL, owner of a blind pig at Church street and Prairie road, held to the grand jury for maintaining a public nuisance.

FRANK WILTON, owner of a blind pig on Main street, west of the drainage canal, held to the grand jury for maintaining a public nuisance.

EIGHT INMATES OF BLAISDELL'S RESORT, arrested in a raid by deputy sheriff, fined \$1 and \$5 each.

In one of three cases against Blaisdell the evidence showed beer and whiskey was purchased, but Justice Harrison refused to allow the introduction of testimony which would have shown that Blaisdell owned the place. The case was dismissed. On another case, however, the justice held Blaisdell to the grand jury in bonds of \$500.

Fearing the dislike of Justice Boyer for bootleggers, the lawyers obtained a change of venue in several cases against Frederick Marhold and Martin Brosius to Justice Harrison. It was at Marhold's joint that a man was shot and killed a fortnight ago.

TARIFF LEAGUE READY TO BEGIN ITS REFORM WORK. Organization Chooses Officers and Will Begin Campaign for Scientific Revision of Schedules.

L. S. Townsend, said to be slated for secretary of the newly incorporated Tariff Commission league, yesterday reported the election of the following officers of the organization at a meeting held in the Union League club:

President—Howard H. Gross. Vice president—Clarence S. Frank. Treasurer—John J. Mitchell. Directors—Frank G. Logan, William V. Kelley, M. M. Bylesby, John S. Goodwin, and the officers.

On his return from New York yesterday President Townsend announced that a \$50,000 "war fund" had been raised to further the objects of the league.

"Tariff tinkering must stop," said Mr. Townsend. "The league will at once launch a vigorous campaign to secure legislation that will create and maintain a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. Our object is to have the tariff put on a scientific basis."

The league has opened offices in the First National Bank building.

## HINES DENIES HE OWNS CASKET COMPANY STOCK.

Calls Suit for Receiver Attempt to Force Cancellation of Notes—Family Loan His Only Interest.

The suit for a receivership for the Western Casket and Undertaking company, instituted by W. E. Gerry, former general manager, was characterized yesterday by Edward Hines as an attempt to compel the company to cancel notes Gerry owes it.

"I am not an officer or a stockholder in the company," said Mr. Hines. "My only interest is in seeing that it makes good, as my brother-in-law, D. S. Sattler, is president of it. I put several thousand dollars into the company merely as a loan to aid my brother-in-law."

Gerry's Salesman, Hines Says. "Gerry was employed as a salesman for the Western Casket company and when the Western Casket and Undertaking company was formed he was made vice president and general manager at a salary of \$2,500 a year."

"To give him an opportunity to acquire stock in the company, the company loaned him \$5,000. The company also sold him \$10,000 worth of stock, for which he paid \$2,500 in cash and gave notes for the balance, endorsed by A. R. Krum of the Frigid Fluid company."

Accused of Extravagance. "Gerry, without any authority from the directors, raised his salary to \$5,000 a year. His management became so extravagant that the directors discharged him."

"After his discharge Gerry and Krum refused to pay the balance on their notes and were sued. A judgment was secured for \$4,802. They have appealed it. Gerry has made various efforts to have the company cancel his notes and threatened to file a bill for a receiver unless it was done. I predict that the case will never come to trial."

FACTIONS UNITE ON WILSON. Sullivan and Harrison Democrats Forget Their Woes for a Night.

With Dan Sullivan an interested spectator, Harrison and Sullivan Democrats of the Third ward met last night in Kenwood hall on Forty-seventh street near Prairie avenue in the first "harmony" meeting since Mayor Thompson's boom for the presidency and endorsed President Woodrow Wilson for reelection on the party ticket. Another meeting to reorganize Democrats into a united group will be held in Kenwood hall next Friday evening.

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON FAVORED FOR CHICAGO. Strong Element Among Electors Reported Wanting Appointment of St. Louis Prelate to Vacant See.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—[Special.]—"There is a strong element among the electors of Chicago in favor of appointing Archbishop Glennon to that see," the Rev. Dr. D. S. Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, the leading Catholic paper of the middle west, says in this week's issue.

Dr. Phelan yesterday said that he had heard of several votes being cast for the St. Louis prelate. In his editorial Dr. Phelan says:

"Archbishops are sometimes transferred for the good of religion and among the metropolitans at the funeral of Archbishop Quigley was one who was the companion of two archiepiscopal sees in succession. We hope this movement will fall for Chicago's gain would be our great loss."

Archbishop Glennon is 58 years old and has been prelate of St. Louis since Oct. 12, 1903.

Oak Park Gets Motor Fire Truck. Oak Park's third motor fire truck arrived yesterday. The truck is a combined engine, chemical, and hose truck. All fire stations there now have motor fire trucks.

# One Year of Awful War

In a few days more the most stupendous war, the most gigantic conflict the human race has ever known, will be just one year old. To give its readers a clear conception of just what has been done, of what has been accomplished by the various nations involved in this terrific carnage, The Chicago Tribune has prepared a 4-PAGE WAR SECTION containing a complete 2-PAGE WAR HISTORY of the last twelve months and also a great 2-PAGE WAR MAP illustrating the advances and retreats and showing the present battle lines of the millions and millions of men now facing one another in Europe's blood-soaked trenches and battlefields. This condensed WAR HISTORY and TWO-PAGE WAR MAP will be in the

# War Anniversary Section OF TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TRIBUNE

This four-page section of Tomorrow's Tribune is the first complete history of the first year of the great war. The story tells in short and graphic phrases the important details of all the great battles that have been fought between the non-Teutonic allies and the Teutonic allies.

The two-page war map shows all the sections that have been fought over during the year. It shows the present battle lines and the location of the decisive battles. Each of the battle fronts in the east and the west, the fighting area in the Balkans, in Italy, and along the Dardanelles, are outlined in detail. It shows just where the chief naval engagements have been fought between the British and the German fleets.

The first great drive of the German army through Luxembourg and Belgium into northern France, reaching almost to the gates of Paris, is given in detail, both in the text and in the map.

# GET TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TRIBUNE

And Get This Great Four-Page War Section—Two Pages of Condensed War History and a Two-Page War Map of Europe's Battlefields—FREE.

COME OUT AT OUR EXPENSE TODAY OR TOMORROW AND SEE

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Gives You \$10 Credit on Purchase Price Payments \$1 Up a Month

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FREE TICKETS at C. & N. W. Depot, Gate 7, for 1:30 train. Also at Irving Park, 1:45, and Jefferson Park, 1:53. Property Only Five Blocks from Camp Meeting Grounds.

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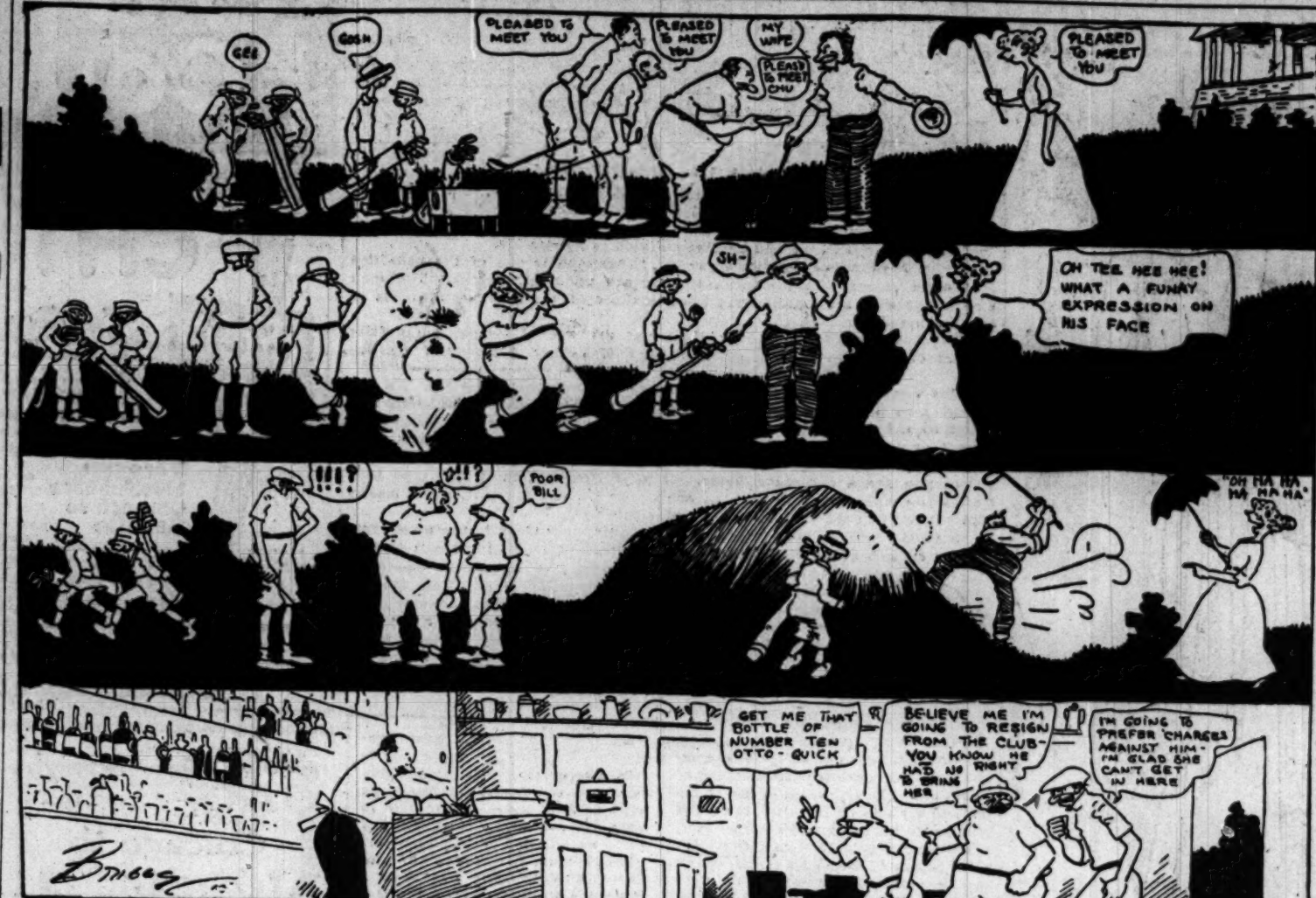
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## WHEN FRIEND WIFE ACCOMPANIES F. H. ON A FOURSOME.



## Big Whale of Whales Who Has Day Today

Joe Tinker

Joe Tinker will have his day today.

For nearly fifteen years Joe has been a prominent actor in the making of Chicago baseball history, and the Chicago fans are looking forward to his performance today.

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## FOUR HOME RUNS HELP LORDS WIN FROM K. C. TEAM

Buffalo Drops Kansas City from the Federal Lead by a 7 to 5 Victory.

Kansas City, Mo., July 23.—A defeat for the locals and a Chicago victory over Baltimore drove Kansas City from the top place in the league standing today. Four home runs by Buffalo helped the visitors to a victory here, 7 to 5. Score:

Buffalo 7, Kansas City 5.

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## WHALLES REGAIN FIRST PLACE BY BEATING TERPS

Pitcher Prendergast Lets Down Knabe's Baltimore Crew with Three Hits.

BY J. J. ALCOCK.

Expert pitching by Mike Prendergast put the Whales back in first place in the Federal race yesterday. Mike duplicated Mordred Brown's sparkling performance of Thursday by quelling the turbulent Terps with three safe hits. An error gave the enemy a run and made the count 4 to 1 at the finish. Kansas City's defeat allowed the Tinkers to leap back to the top of the standing.

Baltimore's three hits happened in that many innings. Knabe opened the game with a single, but was forced by McGraw, who died on second. A walk and a hit batsman preceded a single by Suggs in the second, but Flack's dandy throw killed a runner at the plate and ended that chance.

Lone Run Temporary Lead.

Two had passed out in the fourth when the Terrapins counted their lonely tally and took a temporary lead. Jacklitch dropped a Texas leaguer into right for two bases, and scored when Flack's throw and error went to the field.

After that only two Baltimoreans reached first. An error saved Knabe, in the eighth, and McGrawless got a life by forcing his manager.

Eight visitors got to first base, two of those adventures came third, and one of them scored. Prendergast allowed just two passes, walking one man and hitting another.

Score: Terps twirlers were called into action by Manager Knabe. George Suggs yielded nine hits and all four runs by dispersing in the midst of a two run assault in the fourth frame. Conley sat in until the eighth, then let Claude Le Clair finish the contest. One blow was nicked off each of the last two hurriers, raising the Whales' totals to eleven. Flack and Zwilling divided six swats evenly, and Zeider kept up his hitting streak by poing a pair to unguarded territory.

Prizes for 'Ladies' Day.'

A ladies' day brought out a crowd estimated at 1,200. Most of the spectators were women, however, so the club didn't profit much by the turnout. Besides letting the fair fans in for nothing, the management distributed numbered tickets good for a chance at two prizes. Mrs. F. Zaccardi of 1749 West Chicago avenue capped a gold watch, and Mrs. Ward Taylor of 6000 North Ashland avenue won a diamond ring.

Two runs in the fourth and duplicate of that attack in the fifth decided the game. Zwilling started the fourth with a single and Fritz sacrificed. Jackson walked and scored behind Zwilling when Mann clouted a long triple to center. Mann was caught off third on Smith's bounce to Suggs.

Zeider and Flack singled in the fifth. Jackson forced Flack, then reached second on a wild pitch, while Zeider scored. Zwilling's double drove Clemens around. Conley relieved Suggs in that crisis and averted further scoring, and only two Whales reached first in the remaining rounds. Score:

CHICAGO.

Zeider, 2b., 3; Flack, 1b., 2; Jackson, 3b., 1; Conley, 4b., 1; Suggs, 5b., 1; Mann, 6b., 1; Smith, 7b., 1; Flack, 8b., 1; Zeider, 9b., 1; Flack, 10b., 1; Jackson, 11b., 1; Conley, 12b., 1; Suggs, 13b., 1; Mann, 14b., 1; Smith, 15b., 1; Flack, 16b., 1; Zeider, 17b., 1; Flack, 18b., 1; Jackson, 19b., 1; Conley, 20b., 1; Suggs, 21b., 1; Mann, 22b., 1; Smith, 23b., 1; Flack, 24b., 1; Zeider, 25b., 1; Flack, 26b., 1; Jackson, 27b., 1; Conley, 28b., 1; Suggs, 29b., 1; Mann, 30b., 1; Smith, 31b., 1; Flack, 32b., 1; Zeider, 33b., 1; Flack, 34b., 1; Jackson, 35b., 1; Conley, 36b., 1; Suggs, 37b., 1; Mann, 38b., 1; Smith, 39b., 1; Flack, 40b., 1; Zeider, 41b., 1; Flack, 42b., 1; Jackson, 43b., 1; Conley, 44b., 1; Suggs, 45b., 1; Mann, 46b., 1; Smith, 47b., 1; Flack, 48b., 1; Zeider, 49b., 1; Flack, 50b., 1; Jackson, 51b., 1; Conley, 52b., 1; Suggs, 53b., 1; Mann, 54b., 1; Smith, 55b., 1; Flack, 56b., 1; Zeider, 57b., 1; Flack, 58b., 1; Jackson, 59b., 1; Conley, 60b., 1; Suggs, 61b., 1; Mann, 62b., 1; Smith, 63b., 1; Flack, 64b., 1; Zeider, 65b., 1; Flack, 66b., 1; Jackson, 67b., 1; Conley, 68b., 1; Suggs, 69b., 1; Mann, 70b., 1; Smith, 71b., 1; Flack, 72b., 1; Zeider, 73b., 1; Flack, 74b., 1; Jackson, 75b., 1; Conley, 76b., 1; Suggs, 77b., 1; Mann, 78b., 1; Smith, 79b., 1; Flack, 80b., 1; Zeider, 81b., 1; Flack, 82b., 1; Jackson, 83b., 1; Conley, 84b., 1; Suggs, 85b., 1; Mann, 86b., 1; Smith, 87b., 1; Flack, 88b., 1; Zeider, 89b., 1; Flack, 90b., 1; Jackson, 91b., 1; Conley, 92b., 1; Suggs, 93b., 1; Mann, 94b., 1; Smith, 95b., 1; Flack, 96b., 1; Zeider, 97b., 1; Flack, 98b., 1; Jackson, 99b., 1; Conley, 100b., 1; Suggs, 101b., 1; Mann, 102b., 1; Smith, 103b., 1; Flack, 104b., 1; Zeider, 105b., 1; Flack, 106b., 1; Jackson, 107b., 1; Conley, 108b., 1; Suggs, 109b., 1; Mann, 110b., 1; Smith, 111b., 1; Flack, 112b., 1; Zeider, 113b., 1; Flack, 114b., 1; Jackson, 115b., 1; Conley, 116b., 1; Suggs, 117b., 1; Mann, 118b., 1; Smith, 119b., 1; Flack, 120b., 1; Zeider, 121b., 1; Flack, 122b., 1; 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Suggs, 181b., 1; Mann, 182b., 1; Smith, 183b., 1; Flack, 184b., 1; Zeider, 185b., 1; Flack, 186b., 1; Jackson, 187b., 1; Conley, 188b., 1; Suggs, 189b., 1; Mann, 190b., 1; Smith, 191b., 1; Flack, 192b., 1; Zeider, 193b., 1; Flack, 194b., 1; Jackson, 195b., 1; Conley, 196b., 1; Suggs, 197b., 1; Mann, 198b., 1; Smith, 199b., 1; Flack, 200b., 1; Zeider, 201b., 1; Flack, 202b., 1; Jackson, 203b., 1; Conley, 204b., 1; Suggs, 205b., 1; Mann, 206b., 1; Smith, 207b., 1; Flack, 208b., 1; Zeider, 209b., 1; Flack, 210b., 1; Jackson, 211b., 1; Conley, 212b., 1; Suggs, 213b., 1; Mann, 214b., 1; Smith, 215b., 1; Flack, 216b., 1; Zeider, 217b., 1; Flack, 218b., 1; Jackson, 219b., 1; Conley, 220b., 1; Suggs, 221b., 1; Mann, 222b., 1; Smith, 223b., 1; Flack, 224b., 1; Zeider, 225b., 1; Flack, 226b., 1; Jackson, 227b., 1; Conley, 228b., 1; Suggs, 229b., 1; Mann, 230b., 1; Smith, 231b., 1; Flack, 232b., 1; Zeider, 233b., 1; Flack, 234b., 1; Jackson, 235b., 1; Conley, 236b., 1; Suggs, 237b., 1; Mann, 238b., 1; Smith, 239b., 1; Flack, 240b., 1; Zeider, 241b., 1; Flack, 242b., 1; Jackson, 243b., 1; Conley, 244b., 1; Suggs, 245b., 1; Mann, 246b., 1; Smith, 247b., 1; Flack, 248b., 1; Zeider, 249b., 1; Flack, 250b., 1; Jackson, 251b., 1; Conley, 252b., 1; Suggs, 253b., 1; Mann, 254b., 1; Smith, 255b., 1; Flack, 256b., 1; Zeider, 257b., 1; Flack, 258b., 1; Jackson, 259b., 1; Conley, 260b., 1; Suggs, 261b., 1; Mann, 262b., 1; Smith, 263b., 1; Flack, 264b., 1; Zeider, 265b., 1; Flack, 266b., 1; Jackson, 267b., 1; Conley, 268b., 1; Suggs, 269b., 1; Mann, 270b., 1; Smith, 271b., 1; Flack, 272b., 1; Zeider, 273b., 1; Flack, 274b., 1; Jackson, 275b., 1; Conley, 276b., 1; Suggs, 277b., 1; Mann, 278b., 1; Smith, 279b., 1; Flack, 280b., 1; Zeider, 281b., 1; Flack, 282b., 1; Jackson, 283b., 1; Conley, 284b., 1; Suggs, 285b., 1; Mann, 286b., 1; Smith, 287b., 1; Flack, 288b., 1; Zeider, 289b., 1; Flack, 290b., 1; Jackson, 291b., 1; Conley, 292b., 1; Suggs, 293b., 1; Mann, 294b., 1; Smith, 295b., 1; Flack, 296b., 1; Zeider, 297b., 1; Flack, 298b., 1; Jackson, 299b., 1; Conley, 300b., 1; Suggs, 301b., 1; Mann, 302b., 1; Smith, 303b., 1; Flack, 304b., 1; Zeider, 305b., 1; Flack, 306b., 1; Jackson, 307b., 1; Conley, 308b., 1; Suggs, 309b., 1; Mann, 310b., 1; Smith, 311b., 1; Flack, 312b., 1; Zeider, 313b., 1; Flack, 314b., 1; Jackson, 315b., 1; Conley, 316b., 1; Suggs, 317b., 1; Mann, 318b., 1; Smith, 319b., 1; Flack, 320b., 1; Zeider, 321b., 1; Flack, 322b., 1; Jackson, 323b., 1; Conley, 324b., 1; Suggs, 325b., 1; Mann, 326b., 1; Smith, 327b., 1; Flack, 328b., 1; Zeider, 329b., 1; Flack, 330b., 1; Jackson, 331b., 1; Conley, 332b., 1; Suggs, 333b., 1; Mann, 334b., 1; Smith, 335b., 1; Flack, 336b., 1; Zeider, 337b., 1; Flack, 338b., 1; Jackson, 339b., 1; Conley, 340b., 1; Suggs, 341b., 1; Mann, 342b., 1; Smith, 343b., 1; Flack, 344b., 1; Zeider, 345b., 1; Flack, 346b., 1; Jackson, 347b., 1; Conley, 348b., 1; Suggs, 349b., 1; Mann, 350b., 1; Smith, 351b., 1; Flack, 352b., 1; Zeider, 353b., 1; Flack, 354b., 1; Jackson, 355b., 1; Conley, 356b., 1; Suggs, 357b., 1; Mann, 358b., 1; Smith, 359b., 1; Flack, 360b., 1; Zeider, 361b., 1; Flack, 362b., 1; Jackson, 363b., 1; Conley, 364b., 1; Suggs, 365b., 1; Mann, 366b., 1; Smith, 367b., 1; Flack, 368b., 1; Zeider, 369b., 1; Flack, 370b., 1; Jackson, 371b., 1; Conley, 372b., 1; Suggs, 373b., 1; Mann, 374b., 1; Smith, 375b., 1; Flack, 376b., 1; Zeider, 377b., 1; Flack, 378b., 1; Jackson, 379b., 1; Conley, 380b., 1; Suggs, 381b., 1; Mann, 382b., 1; Smith, 383b., 1; Flack, 384b., 1; Zeider, 385b., 1; Flack, 386b., 1; Jackson, 387b., 1; Conley, 388b., 1; Suggs, 389b., 1; Mann, 390b., 1; Smith, 391b., 1; Flack, 392b., 1; Zeider, 393b., 1; Flack, 394b., 1; Jackson, 395b., 1; Conley, 396b., 1; Suggs, 397b., 1; Mann, 398b., 1; Smith, 399b., 1; Flack, 400b., 1; Zeider, 401b., 1; Flack, 402b., 1; Jackson, 403b., 1; Conley, 404b., 1; Suggs, 405b., 1; Mann, 406b., 1; Smith, 407b., 1; Flack, 408b., 1; Zeider, 409b., 1; Flack, 410b., 1; Jackson, 411b., 1; Conley, 412b., 1; Suggs, 413b., 1; Mann, 414b., 1; Smith, 415b., 1; Flack, 416b., 1; Zeider, 417b., 1; Flack, 418b., 1; Jackson, 419b., 1; Conley, 420b., 1; Suggs, 421b., 1; Mann, 422b., 1; Smith, 423b., 1; Flack, 424b., 1; Zeider, 425b., 1; Flack, 426b., 1; Jackson, 427b., 1; Conley, 428b., 1; Suggs, 429b., 1; Mann, 430b., 1; Smith, 431b., 1; Flack, 432b., 1; Zeider, 433b., 1; Flack, 434b., 1; Jackson, 435b., 1; Conley, 436b., 1; Suggs, 437b., 1; Mann, 438b., 1; Smith, 439b., 1; Flack, 440b., 1; Zeider, 441b., 1; Flack, 442b., 1; Jackson, 443b., 1; Conley, 444b., 1; Suggs, 445b., 1; Mann, 446b., 1; Smith, 447b., 1; Flack, 448b., 1; Zeider, 449b., 1; Flack, 450b., 1; Jackson, 451b., 1; Conley, 452b., 1; Suggs, 453b., 1; Mann, 454b., 1; Smith, 455b., 1; Flack, 456b., 1; Zeider, 457b., 1; Flack, 458b., 1; Jackson, 459b., 1; Conley, 460b., 1; Suggs, 461b., 1; Mann, 462b., 1; Smith, 463b., 1; Flack, 464b., 1; Zeider, 465b., 1; Flack, 466b., 1; Jackson, 467b., 1; Conley, 468b., 1; Suggs, 469b., 1; Mann, 470b., 1; Smith, 471b., 1; Flack, 472b., 1; Zeider, 473b., 1; Flack, 474b., 1; Jackson, 475b., 1; Conley, 476b., 1; Suggs, 477b., 1; Mann, 478b., 1; Smith, 479b.,



















# NEWS OF THE COMMERCE

## RUST REPORTS SCARE SHORTS

### Fear of Damage Northwest Bulls Wheat; July Corn and Oats Strong.

Black rust reports from the northwest with predictions of showers over the winter wheat territory and reports of light country offerings, started wheat on the upgrade again and prices scored good gains. The trade in wheat was nervous and prices rallied sharply, but the September closed 1/2c higher, while the October closed 1/4c higher and the December 1/4c. The rust reports were by no means general and on the other hand there was an overwhelming mass of reports indicating bumper wheat prospects for the spring. The damage caused by shorts, which was sufficient to cover the condition of the market to cause a sharp return. Commission houses were good buyers early.

**Country Sales Light.**  
Country acceptances were reported light, but there was a big jump in receipts and local export prices were 30c above, with a little drop in prices relative to the futures. Indications were there will be quite a little wheat available for delivery on contracts by the end of the month. There were deliveries of 5,000 bu. the first in four months. Northwest houses were skeptical as to the damage, as conditions are fine. Lysa estimated the North Dakota crop at 100,000 bu. to a crop of loss from too much rain in the Red River valley.

Primary receipts are increasing, but are still much less than a year ago. 94,000 bu. against 2,400,000 bu. a year ago. Clearances for the day were 533,000 bu. for the week 4,100,000 bu. against 7,740,000 bu. a year ago.

**Argentine Exports Light.**  
Argentine shipments for the week were only 500,000 bu. all to Brazil and Australia. Indian shipments were estimated at 1,000,000 bu. for the coming week. Tuesday and Indian tonnage is reported to be up to 100,000 bu. for the week. The cash market was fair, and there were sales of 150,000 bu. with 400,000 bu. reported taken at the seaboard. The weather command was checked by the advance in futures. Cables were unchanged to id.

Canadian reports are extremely optimistic. Officials are claiming the western province will have a record crop, some estimating it around 2,000,000 bu. Advances from the winter wheat belt indicate only a small percentage of the wheat threatened as yet, but conditions in Illinois and Indiana are improving.

**July Corn Shorts Buyers.**  
Shorts in July corn were again in trouble owing to small offerings, and prices advanced 1/4c for the week, and 1/2c for the September, and 1/4c for the October. Cash prices were 1/4c higher, but the cash premium was much lower relative to the futures. Country offerings showed an increase on the advance. The shipping demand was fair and there were sales of 150,000 bu.

Argentine reports indicated a tremendous advance in freight rates, and the corn offerings are being absorbed, and the corn receipts at ports find ready sale. Seaboard reported the purchases of two cargoes to come to this country. Receipts inspected yesterday were 44,000 bu. and primary arrivals were 44,000 bu. or about the same as a year ago. Clearances were 4,000 bu. with 300,000 bu. for the week and 4,000 bu. about as expected at 4,000 bu. for the week. The weather predictions were for unsettled weather.

**Bears Fear Oats Squeeze.**  
Oats were fairly active and there was a big bulge in the July, which sold at 1/4c, and closed at 1/4c, the deferred months were 1/4c higher. Shorts were the principal buyers of July. Cash prices were 1/4c up, premiums higher, but including 200,000 bu. to exporters. Receipts were 141 cars and primary arrivals were 471,000 bu. against 700,000 bu. a year ago. Clearances were 100,000 bu. Weather conditions were favorable, but predictions were for showers which would further delay cutting. Country acceptances were reported light as a rule.

**Hog Products Firmer.**  
Provisions were a little stiffer as a rule. Shorts were moderate buyers of hams. Demand was better for shoulder and ribs. Receipts were 141 cars and primary arrivals were 471,000 bu. against 700,000 bu. a year ago. Clearances were 100,000 bu. Weather conditions were favorable, but predictions were for showers which would further delay cutting. Country acceptances were reported light as a rule.

**Rye Active and Higher.**  
Rye was 1/4c higher with sales of No. 2 at 1.02, No. 3 at 1.00, No. 2 for July shipment at 75c. Receipts were 24 cars. Barley ruled steady. Malt sold at 75c. Receipts were 24 cars. Timothy closed at 80c. September sold from 80c to 84c, closing at 83c. March closed at 80c asked; and country lots at 80.00/50 nominal. Clover seed was unchanged, with country lots at 80.00/50 nominal. Duluth fax closed 104.00/4c lower. Cash on track was 1.03; July 1.03; September 1.03; October 1.03; and November 1.03. Receipts, 2 cars. Minnesota was 3/4c lower, with cash on track, 104.00/50; receipts were 3 cars. Wisconsin closed 1/4c lower, with July 1.03, and October 1.03. Receipts, 10 cars.

# BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

## RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.

### WHEAT.

WHEAT.					OATS.				
OPEN.		HIGH.		LOW.		JULY 22.		JULY 23.	
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oct.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Nov.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Dec.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Jan.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Feb.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Mar.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Apr.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
May	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
June	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
July	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Aug.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oct.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Nov.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Dec.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Jan.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Feb.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Mar.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Apr.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
May	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
June	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
July	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Aug.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oct.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Nov.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Dec.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Jan.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Feb.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Mar.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Apr.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
May	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
June	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
July	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Aug.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oct.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Nov.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Dec.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Jan.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Feb.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Mar.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Apr.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
May	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
June	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
July	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Aug.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oct.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Nov.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Dec.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Jan.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Feb.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Mar.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Apr.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
May	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
June	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
July	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Aug.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oct.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Nov.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Dec.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Jan.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Feb.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Mar.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Apr.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
May	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
June	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
July	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Aug.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oct.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Nov.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Dec.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Jan.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Feb.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Mar.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Apr.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
May	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
June	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
July	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Aug.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oct.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Nov.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Dec.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Jan.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Feb.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Mar.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Apr.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
May	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
June	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
July	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Aug.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4
Sept.	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4	1.00	



# NEWS OF THE BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL WORLD, INVESTORS' GUIDE.

## NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

**Barometer of the Market.**

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

Friday, July 23, 1915.	84.68
Thursday, July 22, 1915.	84.76
Wednesday, July 21, 1915.	85.84
Tuesday, July 20, 1915.	86.84
Monday, July 19, 1915.	87.78
Sunday, July 18, 1915.	88.24
Saturday, July 17, 1915.	89.24
Friday, July 16, 1915.	90.24
Thursday, July 15, 1915.	91.24
Wednesday, July 14, 1915.	92.24
Tuesday, July 13, 1915.	93.24
Monday, July 12, 1915.	94.24
Sunday, July 11, 1915.	95.24
Saturday, July 10, 1915.	96.24
Friday, July 9, 1915.	97.24
Thursday, July 8, 1915.	98.24
Wednesday, July 7, 1915.	99.24
Tuesday, July 6, 1915.	100.24
Monday, July 5, 1915.	101.24
Sunday, July 4, 1915.	102.24
Saturday, July 3, 1915.	103.24
Friday, July 2, 1915.	104.24
Thursday, July 1, 1915.	105.24
Wednesday, June 30, 1915.	106.24
Tuesday, June 29, 1915.	107.24
Monday, June 28, 1915.	108.24
Sunday, June 27, 1915.	109.24
Saturday, June 26, 1915.	110.24
Friday, June 25, 1915.	111.24
Thursday, June 24, 1915.	112.24
Wednesday, June 23, 1915.	113.24
Tuesday, June 22, 1915.	114.24
Monday, June 21, 1915.	115.24
Sunday, June 20, 1915.	116.24
Saturday, June 19, 1915.	117.24
Friday, June 18, 1915.	118.24
Thursday, June 17, 1915.	119.24
Wednesday, June 16, 1915.	120.24
Tuesday, June 15, 1915.	121.24
Monday, June 14, 1915.	122.24
Sunday, June 13, 1915.	123.24
Saturday, June 12, 1915.	124.24
Friday, June 11, 1915.	125.24
Thursday, June 10, 1915.	126.24
Wednesday, June 9, 1915.	127.24
Tuesday, June 8, 1915.	128.24
Monday, June 7, 1915.	129.24
Sunday, June 6, 1915.	130.24
Saturday, June 5, 1915.	131.24
Friday, June 4, 1915.	132.24
Thursday, June 3, 1915.	133.24
Wednesday, June 2, 1915.	134.24
Tuesday, June 1, 1915.	135.24
Monday, May 31, 1915.	136.24
Sunday, May 30, 1915.	137.24
Saturday, May 29, 1915.	138.24
Friday, May 28, 1915.	139.24
Thursday, May 27, 1915.	140.24
Wednesday, May 26, 1915.	141.24
Tuesday, May 25, 1915.	142.24
Monday, May 24, 1915.	143.24
Sunday, May 23, 1915.	144.24
Saturday, May 22, 1915.	145.24
Friday, May 21, 1915.	146.24
Thursday, May 20, 1915.	147.24
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Tuesday, May 18, 1915.	149.24
Monday, May 17, 1915.	150.24
Sunday, May 16, 1915.	151.24
Saturday, May 15, 1915.	152.24
Friday, May 14, 1915.	153.24
Thursday, May 13, 1915.	154.24
Wednesday, May 12, 1915.	155.24
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Monday, May 10, 1915.	157.24
Sunday, May 9, 1915.	158.24
Saturday, May 8, 1915.	159.24
Friday, May 7, 1915.	160.24
Thursday, May 6, 1915.	161.24
Wednesday, May 5, 1915.	162.24
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Monday, May 3, 1915.	164.24
Sunday, May 2, 1915.	165.24
Saturday, May 1, 1915.	166.24
Friday, April 30, 1915.	167.24
Thursday, April 29, 1915.	168.24
Wednesday, April 28, 1915.	169.24
Tuesday, April 27, 1915.	170.24
Monday, April 26, 1915.	171.24
Sunday, April 25, 1915.	172.24
Saturday, April 24, 1915.	173.24
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Friday, April 16, 1915.	181.24
Thursday, April 15, 1915.	182.24
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Thursday, March 18, 1915.	210.24
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Tuesday, March 16, 1915.	212.24
Monday, March 15, 1915.	213.24
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Thursday, March 4, 1915.	224.24
Wednesday, March 3, 1915.	225.24
Tuesday, March 2, 1915.	226.24
Monday, March 1, 1915.	227.24
Sunday, February 28, 1915.	228.24
Saturday, February 27, 1915.	229.24
Friday, February 26, 1915.	230.24
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Tuesday, July 21, 1914.	450.24
Monday, July 20, 1914.	451.24
Sunday, July 19, 1914.	452.24
Saturday, July 18, 1914.	453.24
Friday, July 17, 1914.	454.24
Thursday, July 16, 1914.	455.24
Wednesday, July 15, 1914.	456.24
Tuesday, July 14, 1914.	457.24
Monday, July 13, 1914.	458.24
Sunday, July 12, 1914.	459.24
Saturday, July 11, 1914.	460.24
Friday, July 10, 1914.	461.24
Thursday, July 9, 1914.	462.24
Wednesday, July 8, 1914.	463.24
Tuesday, July 7, 1914.	464.24
Monday, July 6, 1914.	465.24
Sunday, July 5, 1914.	466.24
Saturday, July 4, 1914	







100

[illegible]



# THEST.GEORGE ON THE MIDWAY

Blackstone-av. and East 60th-st.

Make the New St. George your home in Chicago, the ideal Summer Resort of the Midwest.

The most convenient, desirable, healthy, brand new and modern in every detail, with accommodations before hand of in luxury and service.

A living room with cabinet wall bed, kitchenette, screened sleeping porch with awning, and private bath.

All of the conveniences of a private home, including kitchenette, bathroom, and sleeping porch, as well as a large garden, swimming pool, and tennis courts.

Real home within a hotel—all the best of both worlds. The center of business district of the Great City, via the Central Station, just one block away.

Oriental Cafe—adjacent with the hotel. Table d'hôte and à la carte.

# HOTEL GRANVILLE

A New Family Hotel

Open on all nights, day and night. All rooms have telephones, running water, private or public bath, and electric lighting. Corner rooms 1822 have 5 windows and balcony. Three rooms are beautifully decorated and elegantly furnished.

Stagnant ground—no more. Our service and many attractive features will please you.

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Stagnant ground—no more. Our service and many attractive features will please you.

# Just Completed in Hyde Park BIG CONCESSIONS

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